Steroids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug dosage unit for buccal administration of steroidal active agents)

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	54.84	125.10

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.24	-1.86

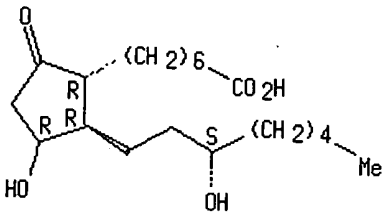
SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 21:50:39 ON 03 MAY 2002

```
=> s pge0/cn
L1            1 PGE0/CN

=> d

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   19313-28-1  REGISTRY
CN   Prostan-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo-, (11α,15S)- (9CI)  (CA
     INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Cyclopentaneheptanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxyoctyl)-5-oxo-,
     stereoisomer (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (15S)-Dihydroprostaglandin E1
CN   11,15-Dihydroxy-9-ketoprostanoic acid
CN   11α,15-Dihydroxy-9-oxoprostanoic acid
CN   13,14-Dihydro-PGE1
CN   13,14-Dihydroprostaglandin E1
CN   Dihydro-PGE1
CN   Dihydroprostaglandin E1
CN   PGE0
CN   U 23307
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   23923-86-6, 19338-39-7, 23452-94-0, 23621-67-2, 5094-13-3, 28527-86-8
MF   C20 H36 O5
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS,
       CSCHEM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER,
       USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
```

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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             95 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
              1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             95 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)


=> sel name rn l1
E1 THROUGH E10 ASSIGNED

=> fil medlin capl biosis uspatf

=> s e1-10
L2          216 ("(15S)-DIHYDROPROSTAGLANDIN E1"/BI OR DIHYDRO-PGE1/BI OR "DIHYD
                ROPROSTAGLANDIN E1"/BI OR PGE0/BI OR "U 23307"/BI OR "11.ALPHA.,
                15-DIHYDROXY-9-OXOPROSTANOIC ACID"/BI OR "11,15-DIHYDROXY-9-KETO
                PROSTANOIC ACID"/BI OR "13,14-DIHYDRO-PGE1"/BI OR "13,14-DIHYDRO
                PROSTAGLANDIN E1"/BI OR 19313-28-1/BI)

=> s sex? or impoten? or ED or erectil?
L3      1126061 SEX? OR IMPOTEN? OR ED OR ERECTIL?

=> s l2 and l3
L4           24 L2 AND L3

=> dup rem l4
```

```
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5          23 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6          23 FOCUS L5 1-

=> i ibib abs kwic 1-5
I IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 23  USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:        84:17166  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Novel hydroxy substituted prostanoic acids, esters,
                         congeners, intermediates and process
INVENTOR(S):             Floyd, Jr., Middleton B., Suffern, NY, United States
                         Weiss, Martin J., Oradell, NJ, United States
                         Poletto, John F., Nanuet, NY, United States
                         Schaub, Robert E., Upper Saddle River, NJ, United
                         States
                         Bernady, Karel F., Belle Mead, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States
                         (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 4439365               19840327
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1979-58415            19790718  (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Division of Ser. No. US 1978-922285, filed on 6 Jul
                         1978 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1978-806871,
                         filed on 30 May 1978 which is a continuation-in-part of
                         Ser. No. US 1975-540052, filed on 10 Jan 1975 which is
                         a division of Ser. No. US 1973-355349, filed on 7 Apr
                         1973, now patented, Pat. No. US 3873607 which is a
                         division of Ser. No. US 1972-274768, filed on 24 Jul
                         1972
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Howard, Jacqueline V.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Raymond, Robert P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
LINE COUNT:              8528
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     This disclosure describes certain 11-hydroxy and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or
       hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives useful as bronchodilators,
       anti-ulcer agents, or as intermediates.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 23  USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER:        82:38824  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Novel 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ones,
                         2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols, and various
                         2-substituted-cyclopentenones
INVENTOR(S):             Bernady, Karel F., Suffern, NY, United States
                         Floyd, Jr., Middleton B., Suffern, NY, United States
                         Poletto, John F., Nanuet, NY, United States
                         Schaub, Robert E., Upper Saddle River, NJ, United
                         States
                         Weiss, Martin J., Oradell, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States
                         (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 4343949               19820810
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1979-84237            19791012  (6)
DISCLAIMER DATE:         19971202
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RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1977-835613, filed on 22 Sep 1977, now patented, Pat. No. US 4179574 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1976-737941, filed on 2 Nov 1976, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1975-603467, filed on 11 Aug 1975, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1973-355101, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gerstl, Robert
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hammond, Richard J., Raymond, Robert P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8560
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ones, 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols, and various 2-substituted-cyclopentenones useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:51122 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ones, 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols, and various 2-substituted-cyclo-pentenones
INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel F., Suffern, NY, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton B., Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John F., Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert E., Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin J., Oradell, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4179574		19791218
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1977-835613		19770922 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1976-737941, filed on 2 Nov 1976, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1975-603467, filed on 11 Aug 1975, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1973-355101, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gerstl, Robert
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8514
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ones, 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols, and various 2-substituted-cyclopentenones useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostenoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:61453 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel 11-hydroxy-9-keto-5,6-cis-13,14-cis-prostadienoic acid derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel F., Belle Mead, NJ, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton B., Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John F., Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert E., Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin J., Oradell, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4123456		19781031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1977-769764		19770217 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-521719, filed on 7 Nov 1974, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1973-355352, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gerstl, Robert
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Polyn, Denis A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8663
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes certain 11-hydroxy and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives useful as bronchodilators, hypotensive agents, anti-ulcer agents, or as intermediates.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:47323 USPATFULL
TITLE: Hydro substituted prostanoic acids and esters
INVENTOR(S): Floyd, Jr., Middleton Brawner, Suffern, NY, United States
Weiss, Martin Joseph, Oradell, NJ, United States
Poletto, John Frank, Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert Eugene, Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Bernady, Karel Francis, Belle Mead, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4110368		19780829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1977-806871		19770615 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1975-540052, filed on 10 Jan 1975, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1973-355349, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now patented, Pat. No. US 3875607 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1972-274768, filed on 24 Jul 1972, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gerstl, Robert
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8470
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes certain 11-hydroxy and 11-deoxy-9-keto (or hydroxy)prostanoic acid derivatives useful as bronchodilators, anti-ulcer agents, or as intermediates.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d kwic

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 23 USPATFULL

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:62721 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-alkynes, 3-triphenyl-methoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanes, and

lithium 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl alanates

INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel Francis, Suffern, NY, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton Brawner, Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John Frank, Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert Eugene, Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin Joseph, Oradell, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4060540		19771129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-739174		19761105 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1975-613776, filed on 18 Sep 1975, now patented, Pat. No. US 4007210 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1973-355350, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now patented, Pat. No. US 3932479

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shaver, Paul F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Polyn, Denis A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8517

AB This disclosure describes 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-alkynes, 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanes, and lithium 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl alanates useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:7251 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-alkynes, 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanes, and lithium 3-triphenyl-methoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanates

INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel Francis, Suffern, NY, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton Brawner, Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John Frank, Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert Eugene, Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin Joseph, Oradell, NJ, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4007210		19770208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-613776		19750918 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1973-355350, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now patented, Pat. No. US 3932479

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Sneed, Helen M. S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Conroy, Jr., Edward A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,7
LINE COUNT: 8681

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This disclosure describes 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-alkynes, 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanes, and lithium 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl alanates useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:36698 USPATFULL
TITLE: 2-Substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ones, and 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols
INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel Francis, Suffern, NY, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton Brawner, Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John Frank, Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert Eugene, Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin Joseph, Oradell, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3966773		19760629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-603466		19750811 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1973-355101, filed on 27 Apr 1973, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Milestone, Norma S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Conroy, Jr., Edward A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8587
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes 2-substituted-3,4-epoxy-cyclopentan-1-ones, 2-substituted-3,4-epoxycyclopentan-1-ols, and various 2-substituted-cyclopentenones useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:2220 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lithium 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl alanates
INVENTOR(S): Bernady, Karel Francis, Suffern, NY, United States
Floyd, Jr., Middleton Brawner, Suffern, NY, United States
Poletto, John Frank, Nanuet, NY, United States
Schaub, Robert Eugene, Upper Saddle River, NJ, United States
Weiss, Martin Joseph, Oradell, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3932479		19760113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1973-355350		19730427 (5)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Sneed, Helen M. S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Conroy, Jr., Edward A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 7972
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure describes 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-alkynes, 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl-alanes, and lithium 3-triphenylmethoxy-1-trans-alkenyl-dialkyl alanates useful as intermediates for the preparation of certain 11-hydroxy- and 11-deoxy-9-keto(or hydroxy)-prostanoic acid derivatives which possess bronchodilator, hypotensive, and anti-ulcer activity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE

Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97247323 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97247323 PubMed ID: 9115911
TITLE: In vivo formation of prostaglandin E1 and prostaglandin E2 in atopic dermatitis.
AUTHOR: Leonhardt A; Krauss M; Gieler U; Schweer H; Happle R; Seyberth H W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, University of Marburg, Germany.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, (1997 Mar) 136 (3) 337-40. Journal code: AW0; 0004041. ISSN: 0007-0963.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970506
Last Updated on STN: 19970506
Entered Medline: 19970422

AB Immunological and biochemical alterations in atopic dermatitis have been attributed to a deficient conversion of omega-6 fatty acids (i.e. linoleic acid, gamma-linolenic acid, and dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid) to prostaglandin (PG) E1. In patients with atopic dermatitis, however, the formation of PGE1 has not been evaluated so far. We therefore measured plasma concentrations of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1**, which reflects endogenous PGE1 release, by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry in 31 patients with atopic dermatitis (aged 18-41 years, median 26 years) and in 31 healthy, age- and **sex**-matched control subjects. In order to exclude a metabolic shift from PGE1 to PGE2, we also measured the plasma levels of 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2. There was no difference between patients and control subjects with respect to plasma concentrations of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1** (3.9-49.6, median 10.3 pg/ml vs. 3.2-80.4, median 8.3 pg/ml, P = 0.22), 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2 (11.6-201.0, median 24.8 pg/ml vs. 8.6-201.0, median 19.6 pg/ml, P = 0.10), and the ratio of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1** to 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2 (0.17-1.39, median 0.41 vs. 0.2-1.17, median 0.45, P = 0.29). These results indicate that the endogenous formation of both PGE1 and PGE2 is normal in our patients. The results do not confirm the pivotal role that other authors have attributed to a deficient PGE1 formation in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis.

AB . . . with atopic dermatitis, however, the formation of PGE1 has not been evaluated so far. We therefore measured plasma concentrations of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1**, which reflects endogenous PGE1 release, by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry in 31 patients with atopic dermatitis (aged 18-41 years, median 26 years) and in 31 healthy, age- and **sex**-matched control subjects. In order to exclude a metabolic shift from PGE1 to PGE2, we also measured the plasma levels of 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2. There was no difference between patients and control subjects with respect to plasma concentrations of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1** (3.9-49.6, median 10.3 pg/ml vs. 3.2-80.4, median 8.3 pg/ml, P = 0.22), 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2 (11.6-201.0, median 24.8 pg/ml vs. 8.6-201.0, median 19.6 pg/ml, P = 0.10), and the ratio of 15-keto-**13**,**14**-**dihydro**-**PGE1** to 15-keto-13,14-dihydro-PGE2 (0.17-1.39, median 0.41 vs. 0.2-1.17, median 0.45, P = 0.29). These results indicate that the endogenous formation of. . .

=> d ibib abs kwic 11-15

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:282087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:321230
TITLE: Methods, compositions, and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Gary W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Androsolutions, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 9920266	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US21631	19981020
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002004529	A1	20020110	US 1997-954122	19971020
AU 9896952	A1	19990510	AU 1998-96952	19981020
AU 739372	B2	20011011		
EP 1028720	A1	20000823	EP 1998-951063	19981020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520190	T2	20011030	JP 2000-516663	19981020
US 2001044467	A1	20011122	US 2001-880188	20010612

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-954122 A 19971020
WO 1998-US21631 W 19981020
US 1999-391412 B1 19990908

AB Topical application of a prostaglandin directly to the clitoris is effective for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness. Kits and pharmaceutical compns. contg. the prostaglandins are claimed as well. The pharmaceutical compns. may contain at least one coagent as well selected from the group consisting of 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, nitro vasodilators, alpha blockers, yohimbine, labetalol, carvedilol, bucindolol, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, muscarinic agents, dopaminergic agonists, ergot alkaloids, opiate antagonists, and polypeptide neurotransmitters.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Methods, compositions, and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins

AB Topical application of a prostaglandin directly to the clitoris is effective for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness. Kits and pharmaceutical compns. contg. the prostaglandins are claimed as well. The pharmaceutical compns. may contain at least one coagent as well selected from the group consisting of 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, nitro vasodilators, alpha blockers, yohimbine, labetalol, carvedilol, bucindolol, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, muscarinic agents, dopaminergic agonists, ergot alkaloids, opiate antagonists, and polypeptide neurotransmitters.

ST female **sexual** desire enhancement prostaglandin compn kit

IT Female reproductive organ
(clitoris; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins applied to the clitoris)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ergot; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Antioxidants (pharmaceutical)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT Tocopherols
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT Drug delivery systems
(lipophilic solns.; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT Drug delivery systems
Liposomes (drug delivery systems)
Pellets (drug delivery systems)
Sex disorders
Sexual behavior
Sexual intercourse
Solutions (drug delivery systems)
Suppositories (drug delivery systems)
Suspensions (drug delivery systems)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
Dopamine agonists
Muscarinic agonists
Muscarinic antagonists
Opioid antagonists
Vasodilators
α-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Neurotransmitters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Drug delivery systems
(organogel; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT **Sexual** behavior
(orgasm; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts 994-36-5, Sodium citrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT 9025-82-5, Phosphodiesterase 9030-87-9, 15-Hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT 363-24-6, Prostaglandin E-2 551-11-1, Prostaglandin F-2α
745-62-0, Prostaglandin F-1α 745-65-3, Prostaglandin E-1
802-31-3, Prostaglandin E-3 13345-50-1, Prostaglandin A-2 13345-51-2, Prostaglandin B-1 13367-85-6, Prostaglandin B-2 14152-28-4, Prostaglandin A-1 17025-13-7, 19-Hydroxyprostaglandin B1
19313-28-1, 13,14-Dihydro-PGE-1 23109-94-6, Prostaglandin F-M
24769-56-0 28548-76-7, 19-Hydroxy-prostaglandin A-1 35121-78-9, Prostaglandin I-2 35700-23-3, 15-Methyl-prostaglandin F-2α
35700-27-7 36614-32-1, Prostaglandin B-3 38310-90-6, 11β-PGE-2
39746-25-3, 16,16-Dimethylprostaglandin E-2 41598-07-6, Prostaglandin D-2 42935-17-1, Prostaglandin H-2 53658-98-3, 11-Deoxy-16,16-dimethyl-PGE-2 55028-70-1 59122-46-2 64625-54-3 67392-20-5 68295-73-8
69256-46-8, 19-Hydroxy-prostaglandin A-2 69552-46-1, Carbaprostacyclin
69552-46-1D, Carbacyclin, derivs. 69900-72-7 72079-25-5 73647-73-1
78919-13-8, Iloprost 93000-00-1 122576-55-0 219940-16-6
223785-91-9 223785-94-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 73-05-2, Phentolamine hydrochloride
112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 146-48-5, Yohimbine
36894-69-6, Labetalol 71119-11-4, Bucindolol 72956-09-3, Carvedilol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:763835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:26843
TITLE: Compounds, compositions and methods for treating **erectile** dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Shoemaker, James D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saint Louis University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9960985	A2	19991202	WO 1999-US11589	19990526
WO 9960985	A3	20000217		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6124461	A	20000926	US 1998-84849	19980526
AU 9943141	A1	19991213	AU 1999-43141	19990526

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-84849 A 19980526
WO 1999-US11589 W 19990526

AB Vasoactive compds. are described for the treatment of **erectile** dysfunction and **impotence**. The compds. are reaction products of an anionic or neg. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component and a cationic or pos. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component. These components are combined as acids and bases to form an org. salt or ionically bonded compd. The compds. have advantageous soly. characteristics and efficacy. A compd. of the invention is combined with a pharmaceutical vehicle to form a compn. which preferably includes an emulsifier. A local anesthetic and/or androgenic steroids may also be included. Compns. of the invention may also include more than vasoactive org. salt compd. The compn. can be advantageously formulated and administered to allow self-adjusted dosing, while minimizing or preventing overdosing. Phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate, both existing as compds., not mixts., were prepd. and formulated into pharmaceutical compns.

ST alprostadilate phentolamine papaverine compn **erectile** dysfunction

IT **Sexual** behavior
(**impotence**; phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medium-chain; phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Anesthetics
Emulsifying agents
Vasodilators
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Paraffin oils
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 9068-52-4, Cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 251535-62-3P 251535-63-4P 251535-64-5P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 50-60-2, Phentolamine 58-74-2, Papaverine

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 59-46-1, Procaine 67-68-5, Dmso, biological studies 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 137-58-6, Lidocaine 363-24-6, Prostaglandin E2 521-18-6, Dihydrotestosterone 745-65-3, Prostaglandin E1 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 15078-28-1, Nitroprusside 18656-40-1, Dilauroylphosphatidylcholine **19313-28-1, 13,14-Dihydroprostaglandin E1** 27215-38-9, Glycerol monolaurate 35121-78-9, Epoprostenol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 60-29-7, Diethylether, uses 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 25322-68-3, Peg
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 65-28-1, Phentolamine mesylate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 54-32-0, Moxisylyte 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 59-96-1, Phenoxybenzamine 86-54-4, Hydralazine 146-48-5, Yohimbine 3605-01-4, Piribedil 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19794-93-5, Trazodone 23210-56-2, Ifenprodil 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 33876-97-0, Linsidomine 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 63590-64-7, Terazosin 74050-98-9, Ketanserin 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 139755-83-2, Sildenafil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate compns. for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:152303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:218739
TITLE: Treatment of female **sexual** dysfunction with formulations containing a vasodilating agent
INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A.; Wilson, Leland F.; Doherty, Paul C., Jr.; Hanamoto, Mark S.; Spivack, Alfred P.; Gesundheit, Neil; Bennett, Sean R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivus, Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5877216	A	19990302	US 1997-959064	19971028
WO 9921562	A1	19990506	WO 1998-US22927	19981028
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9911253	A1	19990517	AU 1999-11253	19981028
AU 740758	B2	20011115		
EP 1027057	A1	20000816	EP 1998-954031	19981028
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520999	T2	20011106	JP 2000-517720	19981028
US 6294550	B1	20010925	US 2000-501098	20000209
US 6306841	B1	20011023	US 2000-539484	20000330
US 2001051656	A1	20011213	US 2001-905458	20010713
US 2002013304	A1	20020131	US 2001-919472	20010727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-959057 A 19971028
US 1997-959064 A 19971028
US 1998-181316 A 19981027
WO 1998-US22927 W 19981028
US 2000-539484 A1 20000330

AB Methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating female **sexual**

dysfunction, and more particularly to vaginal and/or vulvar administration of a vasodilating agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such treatment. The novel formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90612 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:145563
TITLE: As-needed administration of an androgenic agent to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness
INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Leland F.; Tam, Peter Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,306,841.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002013304	A1	20020131	US 2001-919472	20010727
US 5877216	A	19990302	US 1997-959064	19971028
US 6306841	B1	20011023	US 2000-539484	20000330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-959057 B2 19971028
US 1997-959064 A2 19971028
US 1998-181316 B1 19981027
US 2000-539484 A2 20000330

AB A method is provided for enhancing a female individual's **sexual** desire and responsiveness. The method involves administration of a pharmaceutical formulation contg. an effective amt. of an androgenic agent, wherein administration is on an as-needed basis rather than involving chronic pharmacotherapy. Local delivery may be accomplished via administration to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual, although oral administration is preferred for those androgenic agents that are orally active. Formulations and kits for carrying out the method are provided as well. The androgenic agents can be used in combination with at least one addnl. active agent, such as a vasodilator.

TI As-needed administration of an androgenic agent to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness

AB A method is provided for enhancing a female individual's **sexual** desire and responsiveness. The method involves administration of a pharmaceutical formulation contg. an effective amt. of an androgenic agent, wherein administration is on an as-needed basis rather than involving chronic pharmacotherapy. Local delivery may be accomplished via administration to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual, although oral administration is preferred for those androgenic agents that are orally active. Formulations and kits for carrying out the method are provided as well. The androgenic agents can be used in combination with at least one addnl. active agent, such as a vasodilator.

ST androgen female **sexual** desire responsiveness enhancement; pharmaceutical formulation androgen female **sexual** desire responsiveness enhancement

IT Androgen receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(SARMs (selective androgen receptor modulators); as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Urethra
(administration site; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Vagina
(administration site; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 5-HT agonists
5-HT antagonists
Cardiovascular agents

Dopamine agonists
Dopamine antagonists
Vasodilators
(as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Growth factors, animal
Neuropeptides
Prostaglandins
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Ion channel blockers
(calcium; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drugs; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Blood vessel
(endothelium, -derived relaxation factors; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Human
Sexual behavior
(formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Androgens
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Leukotrienes
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intranasal; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonandrogenic; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drugs
(peptidyl; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination

with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Ion channel blockers
Ion channel openers
(potassium; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Vagina
(prevention of vaginal atrophy, itching, and dryness; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Muscle relaxants
(smooth; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories, vaginal; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT Reproductive organ
(vulva, administration site; formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 37221-79-7, Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(agonists; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 116243-73-3, Endothelin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 363-24-6, Dinoprostone 363-24-6D, PGE2, esters 551-11-1, PGF2α 551-11-1D, PGF2α, esters 745-62-0, PGF1α 745-62-0D, PGF1α, esters 745-64-2, PGF3α 745-64-2D, PGF3α, esters 745-65-3, Lipoprost 745-65-3D, PGE1, esters 802-31-3, PGE3 802-31-3D, PGE3, esters 3434-33-1 13345-46-5, 19-Hydroxy-PGB1 13345-46-5D, 19-Hydroxy-PGB1, esters 13345-50-1, PGA2 13345-50-1D, PGA2, esters 13345-51-2, PGB1 13345-51-2D, PGB1, esters 13367-85-6, PGB2 13367-85-6D, PGB2, esters 14152-28-4, PGA1 14152-28-4D, PGA1, esters **19313-28-1, PGE0 19313-28-1D**, PGE0, esters 20592-60-3 23726-87-6 31753-17-0, PGE2 methyl ester 35121-78-9, PGI2 35121-78-9D, PGI2, esters 35700-27-7 35900-16-4, PGE1 ethyl ester 36614-32-1, PGB3 36614-32-1D, PGB3, esters 38562-01-5, Dinoprost tromethamine 39746-25-3, 16,16-Dimethyl-PGE2 41598-07-6, PGD2 41598-07-6D, PGD2, esters 41692-15-3 51924-48-2, PGE2 ethyl ester 51953-95-8 53658-98-3, 11-Deoxy-16,16-dimethyl-PGE2 55028-70-1, Arbaprostil 55123-67-6, 19-Hydroxy-PGE1 55123-67-6D, 19-Hydroxy-PGE1, esters 55123-68-7, 19-Hydroxy-PGE2 55123-68-7D, 19-Hydroxy-PGE2, esters 58551-69-2, Carboprost tromethamine 59122-46-2 60325-46-4, Sulprostone 61263-35-2, Meteneprost 63266-93-3, 19(R)-Hydroxy-PGE2 64318-79-2, Gemeprost 67392-20-5, 19-Hydroxy-PGB2 67392-20-5D, 19-Hydroxy-PGB2, esters 69256-46-8, 19-Hydroxy-PGA2 69256-46-8D, 19-Hydroxy-PGA2,

esters 69552-46-1, Carbaprostacyclin 69900-72-7, 11-Deoxy-11α,16,16-trimethyl-PGE2 71116-82-0, Tiaprost 71845-66-4 73121-56-9, Enprostil 73647-73-1, Viprostol 78919-13-8, Iloprost 91326-98-6, 19-Hydroxy-PGA1 91326-98-6D, 19-Hydroxy-PGA1, esters 128908-32-7D, Melanocortin, peptides 217182-28-0 223785-94-2 393588-32-4
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 53-39-4, Oxandrolone 53-39-4D, Oxandrolone, esters and salts 53-41-8, Androsterone 53-41-8D, Androsterone, esters and salts 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-43-0D, Dehydroepiandrosterone, esters and salts 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 58-18-4, Methyl testosterone 58-18-4D, Methyl testosterone, esters and salts 58-19-5, Dromostanolone 58-19-5D, Dromostanolone, esters and salts 58-20-8, Testosterone cypionate 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-22-0D, Testosterone, esters and salts 63-05-8, Androstenedione 63-05-8D, Androstenedione, esters and salts 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 76-43-7D, Fluoxymesterone, esters and salts 315-37-7, Testosterone enanthate 434-07-1, Oxymetholone 434-07-1D, Oxymetholone, esters and salts 434-22-0, Nandrolone 434-22-0D, Nandrolone, esters and salts 521-17-5, Androstenediol 521-17-5D, Androstenediol, esters and salts 521-18-6, 4-Dihydrotestosterone 521-18-6D, 4-Dihydrotestosterone, esters and salts 965-90-2, Ethylestrenol 965-90-2D, Ethylestrenol, esters and salts 968-93-4, Testolactone 968-93-4D, Testolactone, esters and salts 1045-69-8, Testosterone acetate 5704-03-0, Testosterone phenylacetate 5721-91-5, Testosterone decanoate 5949-44-0, Testosterone undecanoate 10418-03-8, Stanozolol 10418-03-8D, Stanozolol, esters and salts 15262-86-9, Testosterone isocaproate 105165-22-8, Testosterone buciclate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulations contg. androgenic agents for as-needed administration to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

IT 182372-13-0, Rho kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; as-needed administration of androgenic agent in combination with other active agents to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness)

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:169373 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:217154
TITLE: Local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors for the treatment of **erectile** dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Doherty, Paul C., Jr.; Place, Virgil A.; Smith, William L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivus, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 958,816, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6037346	A	20000314	US 1998-181070	19981027
CA 2305394	AA	19990506	CA 1998-2305394	19981028
WO 9921558	A2	19990506	WO 1998-US22928	19981028
WO 9921558	A3	20001026		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9911254	A1	19990517	AU 1999-11254	19981028
AU 734734	B2	20010621		
EP 1027054	A1	20000816	EP 1998-954032	19981028
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6127363	A	20001003	US 1999-437999	19991110
US 6156753	A	20001205	US 1999-437682	19991110
US 2002037828	A1	20020328	US 2001-888250	20010621

US 2002004498 A1 20020110 US 2001-938417 20010823
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-958816 B2 19971028
US 1998-181070 A 19981027
WO 1998-US22928 W 19981028
US 1999-467094 A2 19991210

AB A method is provided for treating erectile dysfunction. The method involves the local administration of a phosphodiesterase inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, amide or deriv. thereof within the context of an effective dosing regimen. A preferred mode of administration is transurethral. Pharmaceutical formulations and kits are provided as well.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors for the treatment of erectile dysfunction

AB A method is provided for treating erectile dysfunction. The method involves the local administration of a phosphodiesterase inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, amide or deriv. thereof within the context of an effective dosing regimen. A preferred mode of administration is transurethral. Pharmaceutical formulations and kits are provided as well.

ST erectile dysfunction therapy phosphodiesterase inhibitor; pharmaceutical kit erectile dysfunction therapy

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ergot; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Sexual behavior
(impotence; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracavernosal; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Circulation
Vasodilators
(local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Prostaglandins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transurethral; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(α-; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(donor; local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of erectile dysfunction)

IT 50-37-3, Lysergide 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-60-2, Phentolamine 51-50-3, Dibenamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 59-96-1, Phenoxybenzamine 59-98-3, Tolazoline 86-54-4, Hydralazine 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 120-73-0D, Purine, derivs. 129-51-1, Ergonovine maleate 146-48-5, Yohimbine 253-82-7D, Quinazoline, derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine,

derivs. 363-24-6, Dinoprostone 364-98-7, Diazoxide 379-79-3, Ergotamine tartrate 395-28-8, Isoxsuprine 456-59-7, Cyclandelate 745-62-0, PGF1α 745-64-2, PGF3α 745-65-3, PGE1 802-31-3, PGE3 1002-16-0, Amyl nitrate 3031-48-9, Acetergamine 5793-04-4, Propisergide 7297-25-8, Erythrityl tetranitrate 13345-50-1, PGA2 13345-51-2, PGB1 13367-85-6, PGB2 14152-28-4, PGA1 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 17692-51-2, Metergoline 19216-56-9, Prazosin **19313-28-1**, PGE0 19794-93-5, Trazodone 22336-84-1, Metergotamine 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 26844-12-2, Indoramin 27848-84-6, Nicergoline 33876-97-0 35795-16-5, Trimazosin 36945-03-6, Lergotrile 37221-79-7, Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide 37686-84-3, Terguride 37762-06-4, Zaprinast 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38562-01-5, Dinoprost tromethamine 51209-75-7 57564-91-7 58551-69-2, Carboprost tromethamine 59032-40-5, Disulergine 60019-20-7, Brazergoline 60325-46-4, Sulprostone 60560-33-0, Pinacidil 61263-35-2, Meteneprost 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64318-79-2, Gemeprost 64795-23-9, Etisulergine 64795-35-3, Mesulergine 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 66104-22-1, Pergolide 66327-51-3, Furazlocillin 67392-20-5, 19-Hydroxy-PGB2 67776-06-1 69256-46-8, 19-Hydroxy-PGA2 71116-82-0, Tiaprost 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 74627-35-3, Cianergoline 77650-95-4, Proterguride 79030-08-3D, Griseolic acid, derivs. 81403-80-7, Alfuzosin 83455-48-5, Bromerguride 91326-98-6, 19-Hydroxy-PGA1 106133-20-4, Tamsulosin 139145-27-0 147676-63-9 150452-19-0 152735-23-4, Rec15/2739 167298-74-0 184147-55-5 190281-17-5D, Pyrazolopyrimidinone, derivs. 224157-99-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

IT 9068-52-4, Phosphodiesterase V
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(local administration of phosphodiesterase inhibitors in combination with other drugs for treatment of **erectile** dysfunction)

=> d ibib abs kwic 11-15

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:282087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:321230
TITLE: Methods, compositions, and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Gary W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Androsolutions, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9920266	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US21631	19981020
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002004529	A1	20020110	US 1997-954122	19971020
AU 9896952	A1	19990510	AU 1998-96952	19981020
AU 739372	B2	20011011		
EP 1028720	A1	20000823	EP 1998-951063	19981020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520190	T2	20011030	JP 2000-516663	19981020
US 2001044467	A1	20011122	US 2001-880188	20010612

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-954122 A 19971020
WO 1998-US21631 W 19981020
US 1999-391412 B1 19990908

AB Topical application of a prostaglandin directly to the clitoris is effective for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness. Kits and pharmaceutical compns. contg. the prostaglandins are claimed as well. The pharmaceutical compns. may contain at least one coagent as well selected from the group consisting of 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, nitro vasodilators, alpha blockers, yohimbine, labetalol, carvedilol, bucindolol, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, muscarinic agents, dopaminergic agonists, ergot alkaloids, opiate antagonists, and polypeptide neurotransmitters.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Methods, compositions, and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins

AB Topical application of a prostaglandin directly to the clitoris is effective for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness. Kits and pharmaceutical compns. contg. the prostaglandins are claimed as well. The pharmaceutical compns. may contain at least one coagent as well selected from the group consisting of 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase inhibitors, ACE inhibitors, nitro vasodilators, alpha blockers, yohimbine, labetalol, carvedilol, bucindolol, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, muscarinic agents, dopaminergic agonists, ergot alkaloids, opiate antagonists, and polypeptide neurotransmitters.

ST female **sexual** desire enhancement prostaglandin compn kit

IT Female reproductive organ
(clitoris; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins applied to the clitoris)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ergot; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Antioxidants (pharmaceutical)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT Tocopherols
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT Drug delivery systems
(lipophilic solns.; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT Drug delivery systems
Liposomes (drug delivery systems)
Pellets (drug delivery systems)
Sex disorders
Sexual behavior
Sexual intercourse
Solutions (drug delivery systems)
Suppositories (drug delivery systems)
Suspensions (drug delivery systems)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
Dopamine agonists
Muscarinic agonists
Muscarinic antagonists
Opioid antagonists
Vasodilators
α-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Neurotransmitters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT Drug delivery systems
(organogel; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT **Sexual** behavior
(orgasm; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual**

desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT 77-92-9D, Citric acid, salts 994-36-5, Sodium citrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(female **sexual** desire and responsiveness enhancement using compns. contg. prostaglandins as well as an antioxidant)

IT 9025-82-5, Phosphodiesterase 9030-87-9, 15-Hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

IT 363-24-6, Prostaglandin E-2 551-11-1, Prostaglandin F-2α 745-62-0, Prostaglandin F-1α 745-65-3, Prostaglandin E-1 802-31-3, Prostaglandin E-3 13345-50-1, Prostaglandin A-2 13345-51-2, Prostaglandin B-1 13367-85-6, Prostaglandin B-2 14152-28-4, Prostaglandin A-1 17025-13-7, 19-Hydroxyprostaglandin B1 **19313-28-1**, 13,14-Dihydro-PGE-1 23109-94-6, Prostaglandin F-M 24769-56-0 28548-76-7, 19-Hydroxy-prostaglandin A-1 35121-78-9, Prostaglandin I-2 35700-23-3, 15-Methyl-prostaglandin F-2α 35700-27-7 36614-32-1, Prostaglandin B-3 38310-90-6, 11β-PGE-2 39746-25-3, 16,16-Dimethylprostaglandin E-2 41598-07-6, Prostaglandin D-2 42935-17-1, Prostaglandin H-2 53658-98-3, 11-Deoxy-16,16-dimethyl-PGE-2 55028-70-1 59122-46-2 64625-54-3 67392-20-5 68295-73-8 69256-46-8, 19-Hydroxy-prostaglandin A-2 69552-46-1, Carbaprostacyclin 69552-46-1D, Carbacyclin, derivs. 69900-72-7 72079-25-5 73647-73-1 78919-13-8, Iloprost 93000-00-1 122576-55-0 219940-16-6 223785-91-9 223785-94-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins)

IT 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 73-05-2, Phentolamine hydrochloride 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 146-48-5, Yohimbine 36894-69-6, Labetalol 71119-11-4, Bucindolol 72956-09-3, Carvedilol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods, compns., and kits for enhancing female **sexual** desire and responsiveness using prostaglandins in combination with at least one coagents)

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:763835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:26843
TITLE: Compounds, compositions and methods for treating **erectile** dysfunction
INVENTOR(S): Shoemaker, James D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saint Louis University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9960985	A2	19991202	WO 1999-US11589	19990526
WO 9960985	A3	20000217		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6124461	A	20000926	US 1998-84849	19980526
AU 9943141	A1	19991213	AU 1999-43141	19990526

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-84849 A 19980526
WO 1999-US11589 W 19990526

AB Vasoactive compds. are described for the treatment of **erectile** dysfunction and **impotence**. The compds. are reaction products of an

anionic or neg. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component and a cationic or pos. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component. These components are combined as acids and bases to form an org. salt or ionically bonded compd. The compds. have advantageous soly. characteristics and efficacy. A compd. of the invention is combined with a pharmaceutical vehicle to form a compn. which preferably includes an emulsifier. A local anesthetic and/or androgenic steroids may also be included. Compns. of the invention may also include more than vasoactive org. salt compd. The compn. can be advantageously formulated and administered to allow self-adjusted dosing, while minimizing or preventing overdosing. Phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate, both existing as compds., not mixts., were prepd. and formulated into pharmaceutical compns.

TI Compounds, compositions and methods for treating **erectile** dysfunction

AB Vasoactive compds. are described for the treatment of **erectile** dysfunction and **impotence**. The compds. are reaction products of an anionic or neg. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component and a cationic or pos. charged vasoactive or erection-inducing component. These components are combined as acids and bases to form an org. salt or ionically bonded compd. The compds. have advantageous soly. characteristics and efficacy. A compd. of the invention is combined with a pharmaceutical vehicle to form a compn. which preferably includes an emulsifier. A local anesthetic and/or androgenic steroids may also be included. Compns. of the invention may also include more than vasoactive org. salt compd. The compn. can be advantageously formulated and administered to allow self-adjusted dosing, while minimizing or preventing overdosing. Phentolamine alprostadilate and papaverine alprostadilate, both existing as compds., not mixts., were prepd. and formulated into pharmaceutical compns.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:152303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:218739
TITLE: Treatment of female **sexual** dysfunction with formulations containing a vasodilating agent
INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A.; Wilson, Leland F.; Doherty, Paul C., Jr.; Hanamoto, Mark S.; Spivack, Alfred P.; Gesundheit, Neil; Bennett, Sean R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivus, Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5877216	A	19990302	US 1997-959064	19971028
WO 9921562	A1	19990506	WO 1998-US22927	19981028
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9911253	A1	19990517	AU 1999-11253	19981028
AU 740758	B2	20011115		
EP 1027057	A1	20000816	EP 1998-954031	19981028
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520999	T2	20011106	JP 2000-517720	19981028
US 6294550	B1	20010925	US 2000-501098	20000209
US 6306841	B1	20011023	US 2000-539484	20000330
US 2001051656	A1	20011213	US 2001-905458	20010713
US 2002013304	A1	20020131	US 2001-919472	20010727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-959057	A	19971028
US 1997-959064	A	19971028
US 1998-181316	A	19981027
WO 1998-US22927	W	19981028
US 2000-539484	A1	20000330

AB Methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating female **sexual** dysfunction, and more particularly to vaginal and/or vulvar administration of a vasodilating agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such treatment. The novel formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing

vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90612 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:145563
TITLE: As-needed administration of an androgenic agent to enhance female **sexual** desire and responsiveness
INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Leland F.; Tam, Peter Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,306,841.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002013304	A1	20020131	US 2001-919472	20010727
US 5877216	A	19990302	US 1997-959064	19971028
US 6306841	B1	20011023	US 2000-539484	20000330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-959057 B2 19971028
US 1997-959064 A2 19971028
US 1998-181316 B1 19981027
US 2000-539484 A2 20000330

AB A method is provided for enhancing a female individual's **sexual** desire and responsiveness. The method involves administration of a pharmaceutical formulation contg. an effective amt. of an androgenic agent, wherein administration is on an as-needed basis rather than involving chronic pharmacotherapy. Local delivery may be accomplished via administration to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual, although oral administration is preferred for those androgenic agents that are orally active. Formulations and kits for carrying out the method are provided as well. The androgenic agents can be used in combination with at least one addnl. active agent, such as a vasodilator.

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 NEWS  3  Jan 29    FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01    DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                    frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19    Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08    Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22    TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22    TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28    US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                    and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28    LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 11  Apr 02    PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN.  Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
 NEWS 12  Apr 08    "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS 13  Apr 09    BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09    ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS 15  Apr 19    US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22    Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS 17  Apr 22    BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS 18  Apr 22    Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 2 MAY 2002 HIGHEST RN 410519-34-5

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Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s 4-dihydrotestosterone/cn
L1 1 4-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE/CN

=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 521-18-6 REGISTRY
CN Androstan-3-one, 17-hydroxy-, (5.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 5.alpha.-Androstan-3-one, 17.beta.-hydroxy- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Androstan-17.beta.-ol-3-one
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-3-androstanone
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-5.alpha.-androstan-3-one
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-5.alpha.-androstane-3-one
CN 4,5.alpha.-Dihydrotestosterone
CN **4-Dihydrotestosterone**
CN 5.alpha.,17.beta.-Hydroxyandrostan-3-one
CN 5.alpha.-Androstan-17.beta.-ol-3-one
CN 5.alpha.-Androstanolone
CN 5.alpha.-Dihydrotestosterone
CN Anaboleen
CN Anabolex
CN Androlone
CN Androstan-17.beta.-ol-3-one
CN Androstanolone
CN Cristerona MB
CN DHT
CN Dihydrotestosterone
CN LG 152
CN Neodrol
CN Proteina
CN Protona
CN Stanaprol
CN Stanolone
CN Testosterone, dihydro-
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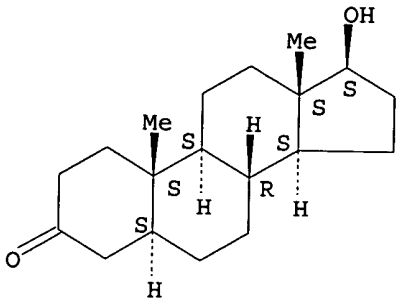
DR 12040-51-6, 28801-96-9
MF C19 H30 O2

CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

7524 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
113 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
7526 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> sel rn name l1
E1 THROUGH E26 ASSIGNED

=> fil medl hcapl biosis uspatful wpid
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.31	6.73

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 21:30:12 ON 03 MAY 2002

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:30:12 ON 03 MAY 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:30:12 ON 03 MAY 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 21:30:12 ON 03 MAY 2002
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=> s e1-26
1 FILES SEARCHED...

```
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L2        35583 ("(+)-ANDROSTAN-17.BETA.-OL-3-ONE"/BI OR ANABOLEEN/BI OR ANABOLE
                X/BI OR ANDROLONE/BI OR ANDROSTAN-17.BETA.-OL-3-ONE/BI OR ANDROS
                TANOLONE/BI OR "CRISTERONA MB"/BI OR DHT/BI OR DIHYDROTESTOSTERO
                NE/BI OR "LG 152"/BI OR NEODROL/BI OR PROTEINA/BI OR PROTONA/BI
                OR STANAPROL/BI OR STANOLONE/BI OR "TESTOSTERONE, DIHYDRO-"/BI
                OR 17.BETA.-HYDROXY-3-ANDROSTANONE/BI OR 17.BETA.-HYDROXY-5.ALPH
                A.-ANDROSTAN-3-ONE/BI OR 17.BETA.-HYDROXY-5.ALPHA.-ANDROSTANE-3-
                ONE/BI OR 4-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE/BI OR "4,5.ALPHA.-DIHYDROTESTOST
                ERONE"/BI OR 5.ALPHA.-ANDROSTAN-17.BETA.-OL-3-ONE/BI OR 5.ALPHA.
                -ANDROSTANOLONE/BI OR 5.ALPHA.-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE/BI OR "5.ALPH
                A.,17.BETA.-HYDROXYANDROSTAN-3-ONE"/BI OR 521-18-6/BI)
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
Enter "HELP STN" for information on contacting the nearest STN Help
Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> s female sexual dysfunction
L3          451 FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

=> s l2 and l3
COMMAND INTERRUPTED
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L4            3 L2 AND L3
If this message appears repeatedly, please notify the Help Desk.
Enter "HELP STN" for information on contacting the nearest STN Help
Desk by telephone or via SEND in the STNMAIL file.

=> d ti tot

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 3  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Drug dosage unit for buccal administration of steroidal active agents

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Method and compositions for the treatment or amelioration of
     female sexual dysfunction

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 3  WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI   New selective androgen receptor modulator for treating tumors, comprises
     antagonist activity in a hormone-dependent tumor and no or agonist
     activity against other, non-tumor tissues containing the receptor.


=> d ibib abs kwic 2

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:819225  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          132:59601
TITLE:                    Method and compositions for the treatment or
                          amelioration of female sexual
                          dysfunction
INVENTOR(S):              Adams, Michael A.; Heaton, Jeremy P. W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Queen's University at Kingston, Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9966909	A2	19991229	WO 1999-CA567	19990621
WO 9966909	A3	20000629		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9942547	A1	20000110	AU 1999-42547	19990621
EP 1089736	A2	20010411	EP 1999-957146	19990621

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-102987 A2 19980622
WO 1999-CA567 W 19990621

AB The present invention provides a method of treating sexual dysfunction in a female, including the vasculogenic symptoms of delayed vaginal engorgement, diminished vaginal lubrication, pain or discomfort with intercourse (dyspareunia), diminished vaginal sensation, diminished vaginal orgasm, diminished clitoral sensation or diminished clitoral orgasm, or of combating vaginal pain by stimulating peripheral pelvic nerve release of nitric oxide (NO). The method comprises administering to a female in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amt. of a compd. which acts on a mid-brain pathway to increase blood flow to the ilio-hypogastric-pudendal artery bed and stimulate the release of nitric oxide (NO) from peripheral NANC nerve cells. The preferred compd. for the method of this invention is apomorphine or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or prodrugs. Alternatively, the apomorphine is co-administered with an apomorphine-potentiating amt. of an androgen, preferably testosterone either prior to, or concomitantly with, the administration of the apomorphine. Exptl. data indicated that apomorphine was effective in initiating a sexual response in female rats.

TI Method and compositions for the treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**

IT Protein sequences
(Lys-conopressin and aspargitocin; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Androgens
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Sexual behavior
(disorder, female; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Nervous system
(dopaminergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Brain
(midbrain, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Neurotransmission
(oxytocinergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)
IT Nerve
(serotoninergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**
)
IT 58-00-4, Apomorphine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)
IT 53-43-0, Dhea 58-22-0, Testosterone 73-31-4, N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine 113-78-0, Deaminooxytocin 362-39-0, Mesotocin **521-18-6, Dihydrotestosterone** 550-21-0, Isotocin 608-07-1, 5-Methoxytryptamine 1137-04-8, .alpha.-Methyl-5-methoxytryptamine 3143-97-3, 1H-Indole-3-ethanamine, 5-methoxy-2-methyl- 3275-87-4, Valitocin 3605-01-4, Piribedil 10052-67-2, Glumitocin 17692-51-2, Methergoline 18016-80-3, Lisuride 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 36505-84-7, Buspirone 37025-55-1, Carbetocin 66104-22-1, Pergolide 85441-61-8, Quinapril 90779-69-4 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 144334-52-1, Asvatocin 144334-53-2, Phasvatocin 163436-65-5, Seritocin 251635-13-9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	38.82	45.55

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-0.62

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:39:11 ON 03 MAY 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 2 MAY 2002 HIGHEST RN 410519-34-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 2 MAY 2002 HIGHEST RN 410519-34-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> fil stng
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.38       45.93

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00      -0.62

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 21:39:18 ON 03 MAY 2002
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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Apr 26, 2002 (20020426/UP).

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.06      45.99

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00      -0.62

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:39:34 ON 03 MAY 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    2 MAY 2002  HIGHEST RN 410519-34-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   2 MAY 2002  HIGHEST RN 410519-34-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

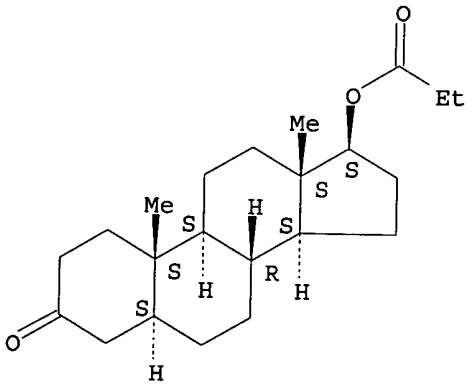
=> s 4-dihydrotestosterone propionate
      11149974 4
            81 DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE
         11258 PROPIONATE
             5 PROPIONATES
         11258 PROPIONATE
                 (PROPIONATE OR PROPIONATES)
L5           0 4-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE
                 (4(W)DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE(W)PROPIONATE)

=> s dihydrotestosterone propionate
           81 DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE
         11258 PROPIONATE
             5 PROPIONATES
         11258 PROPIONATE
                 (PROPIONATE OR PROPIONATES)
L6           2 DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE
                 (DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE(W)PROPIONATE)
```

=> d tot

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 855-22-1 REGISTRY
CN Androstan-3-one, 17-(1-oxopropoxy)-, (5.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 5.alpha.-Androstan-3-one, 17.beta.-hydroxy-, propionate (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-5.alpha.-androstan-3-one propionate
CN 5.alpha.-Androstan-17.beta.-ol-3-one propionate
CN **5.alpha.-Dihydrotestosterone propionate**
CN Androstanolone propionate
CN Dihydrotestosterone 17.beta.-propionate
CN **Dihydrotestosterone propionate**
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 27166-23-0
MF C22 H34 O3
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



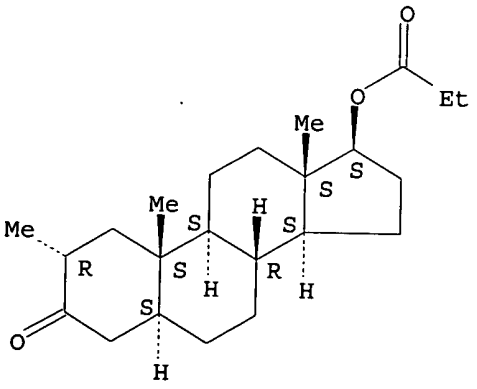
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

135 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
135 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 521-12-0 REGISTRY
CN Androstan-3-one, 2-methyl-17-(1-oxopropoxy)-, (2.alpha.,5.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 5.alpha.-Androstan-3-one, 17.beta.-hydroxy-2.alpha.-methyl-, propionate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-2.alpha.-methyl-5.alpha.-androstan-3-one propionate
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxy-2.alpha.-methylandrostan-3-one propionate
CN 2.alpha.-Methyl-17.beta.-hydroxy-5.alpha.-androstan-3-one 17-propionate
CN 2.alpha.-Methyl-17.beta.-propionoxy-5.alpha.-androstan-3-one
CN **2.alpha.-Methyl-4,5-dihydrotestosterone propionate**
CN 2.alpha.-Methylandrostan-17(.beta.)-ol-3-one propionate
CN 2.alpha.-Methylandrostan-17.beta.-ol-3-one propionate
CN **2.alpha.-Methyldihydrotestosterone propionate**
CN 2MDTP
CN 32379
CN Drolban
CN Dromostanolone propionate
CN Drostanolone propionate
CN Emdisterone
CN Masterid
CN Masteril
CN Masteron
CN Masterone
CN MDHT
CN Medrotestron propionate
CN Medrotestrone propanoate
CN Medrotestrone propionate
CN Permastril
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 7241-34-1, 1334-53-8, 51258-12-9
MF C23 H36 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

64 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
64 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
17 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> sel rn name 1
E27 THROUGH E33 ASSIGNED

=> FIL MEDL HCAPL BIOSIS USPATFUL WPID
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        24.27      70.26

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                         0.00      -0.62

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 21:40:47 ON 03 MAY 2002

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:40:47 ON 03 MAY 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:40:47 ON 03 MAY 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 21:40:47 ON 03 MAY 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

=> s e27-33
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L7          523 ("ANDROSTANOLONE PROPIONATE"/BI OR "DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE PROPIONA
                TE"/BI OR "DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE 17.BETA.-PROPIONATE"/BI OR "17.BE
                TA.-HYDROXY-5.ALPHA.-ANDROSTAN-3-ONE PROPIONATE"/BI OR "5.ALPHA.
                -ANDROSTAN-17.BETA.-OL-3-ONE PROPIONATE"/BI OR "5.ALPHA.-DIHYDRO
                TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE"/BI OR 855-22-1/BI)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:28:28 ON 03 MAY 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:29:21 ON 03 MAY 2002
L1             1 S 4-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE/CN
                 SEL RN NAME L1

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 21:30:12 ON
     03 MAY 2002
L2         35583 S E1-26
L3           451 S FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION
L4             3 S L2 AND L3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:39:11 ON 03 MAY 2002

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 21:39:18 ON 03 MAY 2002

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:39:34 ON 03 MAY 2002
L5             0 S 4-DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE
L6             2 S DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE
                 SEL RN NAME 1

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 21:40:47 ON
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     03 MAY 2002
L7            523 S E27-33

=> s l3 and l7
L8             0 L3 AND L7

=> s sexaul dysfunct?
L9             0 SEXAUL DYSFUNCT?

=> s female sexual dysfunction
L10          451 FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

=> s l7 and l10
L11            0 L7 AND L10

=> s androgen?
L12       115686 ANDROGEN?

=> s l10 and l12
L13           35 L10 AND L12

=> dup rem l13; focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14            29 DUP REM L13 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15            29 FOCUS L14 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 29  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:819225  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          132:59601
TITLE:                    Method and compositions for the treatment or
                          amelioration of female sexual
                          dysfunction
INVENTOR(S):              Adams, Michael A.; Heaton, Jeremy P. W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Queen's University at Kingston, Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     --------------    ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 9966909         A2   19991229       WO 1999-CA567    19990621
     WO 9966909         A3   20000629
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
             DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
             JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
             TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
             MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9942547         A1   20000110       AU 1999-42547    19990621
     EP 1089736         A2   20010411       EP 1999-957146   19990621
```

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-102987 A2 19980622
WO 1999-CA567 W 19990621

AB The present invention provides a method of treating sexual dysfunction in a female, including the vasculogenic symptoms of delayed vaginal engorgement, diminished vaginal lubrication, pain or discomfort with intercourse (dyspareunia), diminished vaginal sensation, diminished vaginal orgasm, diminished clitoral sensation or diminished clitoral orgasm, or of combating vaginal pain by stimulating peripheral pelvic nerve release of nitric oxide (NO). The method comprises administering to a female in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amt. of a compd. which acts on a mid-brain pathway to increase blood flow to the ilio-hypogastric-pudendal artery bed and stimulate the release of nitric oxide (NO) from peripheral NANC nerve cells. The preferred compd. for the method of this invention is apomorphine or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or prodrugs. Alternatively, the apomorphine is co-administered with an apomorphine-potentiating amt. of an **androgen**, preferably testosterone either prior to, or concomitantly with, the administration of the apomorphine. Exptl. data indicated that apomorphine was effective in initiating a sexual response in female rats.

TI Method and compositions for the treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**

AB The present invention provides a method of treating sexual dysfunction in a female, including the vasculogenic symptoms of delayed vaginal engorgement, diminished vaginal lubrication, pain or discomfort with intercourse (dyspareunia), diminished vaginal sensation, diminished vaginal orgasm, diminished clitoral sensation or diminished clitoral orgasm, or of combating vaginal pain by stimulating peripheral pelvic nerve release of nitric oxide (NO). The method comprises administering to a female in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amt. of a compd. which acts on a mid-brain pathway to increase blood flow to the ilio-hypogastric-pudendal artery bed and stimulate the release of nitric oxide (NO) from peripheral NANC nerve cells. The preferred compd. for the method of this invention is apomorphine or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or prodrugs. Alternatively, the apomorphine is co-administered with an apomorphine-potentiating amt. of an **androgen**, preferably testosterone either prior to, or concomitantly with, the administration of the apomorphine. Exptl. data indicated that apomorphine was effective in initiating a sexual response in female rats.

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(Lys-conopressin and aspargitocin; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT **Androgens**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Sexual behavior
(disorder, female; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Nervous system
(dopaminergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Brain
(midbrain, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Neurotransmission

(oxytocinergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**
)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT Nerve
(serotoninergic, pathway; apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**
)

IT 58-00-4, Apomorphine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

IT 53-43-0, Dhea 58-22-0, Testosterone 73-31-4, N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine 113-78-0, Deaminooxytocin 362-39-0, Mesotocin 521-18-6, Dihydrotestosterone 550-21-0, Isotocin 608-07-1, 5-Methoxytryptamine 1137-04-8, .alpha.-Methyl-5-methoxytryptamine 3143-97-3, 1H-Indole-3-ethanamine, 5-methoxy-2-methyl- 3275-87-4, Valitocin 3605-01-4, Piribedil 10052-67-2, Glumitocin 17692-51-2, Methergoline 18016-80-3, Lisuride 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 36505-84-7, Buspirone 37025-55-1, Carbetocin 66104-22-1, Pergolide 85441-61-8, Quinapril 90779-69-4 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 144334-52-1, Asvatocin 144334-53-2, Phasvatocin 163436-65-5, Seritocin 251635-13-9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(apomorphine compns. for treatment or amelioration of **female sexual dysfunction**)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 29 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002167027 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21894961 PubMed ID: 11898698
TITLE: **Androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone for **androgen** insufficiency and **female sexual dysfunction**
: **androgen** and questionnaire results.
AUTHOR: Munarriz Ricardo; Talakoub Lily; Flaherty Elizabeth; Gioia Melissa; Hoag Lisa; Kim Noel N; Traish Abdulmaged; Goldstein Irwin; Guay Andre; Spark Richard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SEX AND MARITAL THERAPY, (2002) 28 Suppl 1 165-73.
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AB During our evaluations of women with sexual dysfunction, we have seen many with low interest, arousal, and orgasmic capabilities with associated personal distress and diminished genital sensation and blood flow following sexual stimulation. Laboratory evaluation of these women has revealed normal estrogen but **androgen** values that were either below or in the lower quartile of the physiologic range. **Androgen** insufficiency and sexual dysfunction have been the working diagnoses in these women. Although many treatment options currently are available for this syndrome, there are limited data concerning safety and efficacy. The

aim of this retrospective, Institutional Review Board (IRB)--approved, single-institution study was to report on the **androgen** and questionnaire results from a series of patients who underwent **androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone for treatment of **androgen** insufficiency and sexual dysfunction. This study revealed that there was a significant decrease in sexual distress, a significant increase in sexual function in the domains of desire, arousal, lubrication, satisfaction, and orgasm, and a normalization to values within the physiologic range in the following **androgens** measured: total testosterone, free or bioavAilable testosterone, DHEA, DHEA-S, and androstenedione. Side effects included increased facial hair (11%), weight gain (7%), acne (5%), temporary breast tenderness (1%), loss of head hair (1%) and skin rash (1%). Preliminary results suggest that **androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone is a safe and effective treatment for **androgen** insufficiency and **female sexual dysfunction**. However, further research is needed, including prospective, multi-institution, placebo-controlled double-blind studies.

TI **Androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone for **androgen** insufficiency and **female sexual dysfunction**: **androgen** and questionnaire results.

AB . . . and diminished genital sensation and blood flow following sexual stimulation. Laboratory evaluation of these women has revealed normal estrogen but **androgen** values that were either below or in the lower quartile of the physiologic range. **Androgen** insufficiency and sexual dysfunction have been the working diagnoses in these women. Although many treatment options currently are available for. . . concerning safety and efficacy. The aim of this retrospective, Institutional Review Board (IRB)--approved, single-institution study was to report on the **androgen** and questionnaire results from a series of patients who underwent **androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone for treatment of **androgen** insufficiency and sexual dysfunction. This study revealed that there was a significant decrease in sexual distress, a significant increase in. . . domains of desire, arousal, lubrication, satisfaction, and orgasm, and a normalization to values within the physiologic range in the following **androgens** measured: total testosterone, free or bioavAilable testosterone, DHEA, DHEA-S, and androstenedione. Side effects included increased facial hair (11%), weight gain. . . (7%), acne (5%), temporary breast tenderness (1%), loss of head hair (1%) and skin rash (1%). Preliminary results suggest that **androgen** replacement therapy with dehydroepiandrosterone is a safe and effective treatment for **androgen** insufficiency and **female sexual dysfunction**. However, further research is needed, including prospective, multi-institution, placebo-controlled double-blind studies.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 29 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:22468 USPATFULL

TITLE: As-needed administration of an **androgenic** agent to enhance female sexual desire and responsiveness

INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Leland F., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
Tam, Peter Y., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002013304	A1	20020131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-919472	A1	20010727 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-539484, filed on 30 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6306841
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-181316, filed on 27

Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959064, filed on 28 Oct 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5877216 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959057, filed on 28 Oct 1997, ABANDONED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 62
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1970
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method is provided for enhancing a female individual's sexual desire and responsiveness. The method involves administration of a pharmaceutical formulation containing an effective amount of an **androgenic** agent, wherein administration is on an as-needed basis rather than involving chronic pharmacotherapy. Local delivery may be accomplished via administration to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual, although oral administration is preferred for those **androgenic** agents that are orally active. Formulations and kits for carrying out the method are provided as well.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI As-needed administration of an **androgenic** agent to enhance female sexual desire and responsiveness

AB . . . female individual's sexual desire and responsiveness. The method involves administration of a pharmaceutical formulation containing an effective amount of an **androgenic** agent, wherein administration is on an as-needed basis rather than involving chronic pharmacotherapy. Local delivery may be accomplished via administration to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual, although oral administration is preferred for those **androgenic** agents that are orally active. Formulations and kits for carrying out the method are provided as well.

SUMM . . . methods and pharmaceutical formulations for enhancing female sexual desire and responsiveness, and more particularly, relates to the use of an **androgenic** agent in such methods and formulations.

SUMM . . . deficiency, causing vaginal atrophy and dyspareunia, is a common cause of sexual dysfunction. For a discussion of other causes of **female sexual dysfunction**, see, e.g., Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983), and Kolodny et al.,. . .

SUMM [0008] Drug therapy, other than with female hormones, has been described for treating **female sexual dysfunction**. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stern describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylamino-propiophenone in the treatment of sexual. . .

SUMM [0014] In order to carry out the method of the invention, a selected **androgenic** agent is administered to a female individual to enhance sexual desire and responsiveness, and/or to improve tissue health of the. . .

SUMM . . . form may be any of those described herein, e.g., an oral dosage form containing a unit dosage of a selected **androgenic** agent, the unit dosage being a therapeutically effective dosage for enhancement of female sexual desire and responsiveness.

SUMM . . . agent" includes a single active agent as well as two or more different active agents in combination, reference to "an **androgenic** agent" includes a single **androgenic** agent as well as combinations of different **androgenic** agents, reference to "a carrier" includes mixtures of two or more carriers as well as a single carrier, and the. . .

SUMM . . . pharmacological, physiological effect, i.e., in this case, enhancement of female sexual desire and responsiveness. The primary active agents herein are **androgenic** agents. The terms also encompass pharmaceutically acceptable, pharmacologically active derivatives of those active agents specifically mentioned herein, including, but not. . . the terms "active agent," "pharmacologically active agent" and "drug" are used, then, or when an active agent such as an **androgenic** agent is specifically identified, it is to be understood that applicants intend to include the active agent per se as well as pharmaceutically acceptable, pharmacologically active salts, esters, amides, prodrugs, metabolites, analogs, etc. The primary active agents herein are **androgenic** agents.

SUMM . . . an extended time period. A sustained release formulation may be administered once to provide a single bolus dose of the **androgenic** agent, which is then effective for up to a day or even up to several days.

SUMM [0033] In order to carry out the method of the invention, a selected **androgenic** agent is administered on an as-needed basis to a female individual to enhance sexual desire and responsiveness; the individual may. . .

SUMM [0036] A. **Androgenic** Agents

SUMM [0037] The primary active agent herein is an **androgenic** agent. As will be discussed in further detail infra, the primary active agent may be administered alone or in conjunction with one or more secondary active agents. Suitable **androgenic** agents include, but are not limited to:

SUMM [0038] the naturally occurring **androgens** and derivatives thereof, including androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate, androstenediol-3-acetate-17-benzoate, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone,. . .

SUMM [0042] Those **androgenic** agents having suitable oral bioavailability may be advantageously administered orally. Orally active **androgenic** agents include, without limitation, testosterone propionate, undecanoate, and C.sub.4-C.sub.6 alkyl-substituted cycloalkylcarboxylates, as alluded to above, as well as the propionate, undecanoate, and C.sub.4-C.sub.6 alkyl-substituted cycloalkylcarboxylate esters of 4-dihydrotestosterone. Other **androgenic** agents that have oral activity, and whose oral activity can be enhanced by admixture with a lipoidal vehicle, include those. . .

SUMM [0044] Additional pharmacologically active agents may be co-administered along with the primary active agent, i.e., with the **androgenic** agent. Such additional active agents are also referred to herein as "secondary" active agents. Preferred secondary agents are vasoactive agents,. . . foregoing. Other suitable secondary agents include rho kinase inhibitors, melanocortin peptides, endothelin antagonists, growth factors and other peptidyl drugs; selective **androgen** receptor modulators (SARMs), neuropeptides, amino acids, serotonin agonists, serotonin antagonists, calcium channel blockers, potassium channel openers, potassium channel blockers, dopamine agonists, dopamine antagonists, non-**androgenic** steroid hormones, and combinations thereof.

SUMM [0053] Selective **androgen** receptor modulators (SARMs) include LGD2226 and/or LGD1331, both available from Ligand Pharmaceuticals (San Diego, Calif.). See Negro-Villar et al. (1999). . .

SUMM [0062] Non-**androgenic** steroids that may be administered as secondary active agents include progestins and estrogens. Suitable estrogens include synthetic and natural estrogens. . .

SUMM [0063] The **androgenic** agent and the additional active agent or agents may be incorporated into a single formulation, or they may be

administered separately, either simultaneously or sequentially. In a preferred embodiment, the **androgenic** agent is administered prior to administration of a vasoactive agent such as a prostaglandin, i.e., the **androgenic** agent is administered as a pretreatment. In a particularly preferred embodiment, such a method involves administration of an **androgenic** agent, e.g., via oral or topical (preferably vulvar and/or vaginal) administration, followed by topical (again, preferably vulvar and/or vaginal) administration. . .

SUMM . . . by reaction of a hydroxyl group with an esterification reagent such as an acid chloride. Esters of testosterone and other **androgenic** agents having a 17.beta.-hydroxyl group are usually formed at that hydroxyl group, i.e., are 17.beta.-esters. Esters can be reconverted to. . .

SUMM [0077] The amount of **androgenic** agent per oral dosage unit, for example a tablet or capsule, may vary significantly, for example from 1 .mu.g to. . .

SUMM [0079] With **androgenic** agents that are not orally active, the preferred mode of administration involves topical delivery to the vulvar region and/or vaginal. . .

SUMM [0091] Typically, compositions and dosage forms for vulvar and/or vaginal administration will contain the **androgenic** agent in a concentration such that an effective amount of the agent is delivered with a single application of the composition. For example, in the case of a gel, ointment or cream, the composition will contain sufficient **androgenic** agent such that an effective amount of the agent is delivered by application of about 0.1 g to 1.0 g. . . to 100 mg, preferably about 0.05 mg to 50 mg, most preferably about 1.0 mg to 25 mg, of the **androgenic** agent, the gel, ointment or cream formulation will contain the **androgenic** agent at a concentration in the range of about 1.0 .mu.g/g to 1.0 g/g, preferably 50 .mu.g/g to 500 mg/g,. . .

SUMM . . . common. Thus, pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention that are in the form of a suppository will contain the **androgenic** agent at a concentration of about 2.0 .mu.g/g to 1.0 mg/g, preferably 100 .mu.g/g to 500 mg/g, most preferably 2.0. . .

SUMM [0101] Preferred buccal dosage forms will typically comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the selected **androgenic** agent and a bioerodible (hydrolyzable) polymeric carrier that may also serve to adhere the dosage form to the buccal mucosa.. . . active agent by fluids present in the gastrointestinal tract and/or first-pass inactivation in the liver. The "therapeutically effective amount" of **androgenic** agent in the dosage unit will of course depend on the potency of the agent and the intended dosage, which,. . . be used, so long as the desired drug release profile is not compromised, and the carrier is compatible with the **androgenic** agent to be administered and any other components of the buccal dosage unit. Generally, the polymeric carrier comprises a hydrophilic. . .

SUMM . . . ointments and pastes. The tablet, cream, ointment or paste for sublingual delivery comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the selected **androgenic** agent and one or more conventional nontoxic carriers suitable for sublingual drug administration. The sublingual dosage forms of the present. . .

SUMM . . . formulations (enemas). The suppository, cream, ointment or liquid formulation for transrectal delivery comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the selected **androgenic** agent and one or more conventional nontoxic carriers suitable for transrectal drug administration. The transrectal dosage forms of the present. . .

SUMM . . . of administration. Those of ordinary skill in the art of pharmaceutical formulation can readily deduce suitable unit doses for various **androgenic** agents, as well as suitable unit doses for other types of active agents that may be incorporated into a dosage. .

SUMM . . . embodiment, a packaged kit is provided that contains the pharmaceutical formulation to be administered, i.e., a pharmaceutical formulation containing an **androgenic** agent for enhancing female sexual desire and responsiveness, a container (e.g., a vial, a bottle, a pouch, an envelope, a. . .

SUMM . . . formulation as described herein. For example, the formulation may be an oral dosage form containing a unit dosage of the **androgenic** agent, or a gel or ointment contained within a tube. The kit may contain multiple formulations of different dosages of. . .

SUMM [0135] A. A kit that includes a container capable of holding 1 to 100 unit doses of the **androgenic** agent or the pharmaceutical composition containing the **androgenic** agent, and a dropper that can dispense between 1.0 .mu.g to 50 mg, preferably about 10 .mu.g to 15 mg,. . .

SUMM [0136] B. A kit that includes a container capable of holding 1 to 100 unit doses of the **androgenic** agent or the pharmaceutical composition containing the **androgenic** agent, and a spray or aerosol applicator to spray the **androgenic** agent or pharmaceutical composition, in the form of a liquid or foam, onto the vulvar region of the patient. The. . .

SUMM . . . C. A kit that includes a tube capable holding 1 to 100 unit doses of a pharmaceutical composition containing the **androgenic** agent, which is in the form of a cream or gel, and an applicator that can dispense a unit dose. . .

SUMM [0138] D. A kit that includes 1 to 100 unit doses of the **androgenic** agent in the form of pellets, a film or suppositories, each individually wrapped in foil or plastic and sealed to. . .

DETD . . . of a unit dosage of testosterone propionate are prepared. A pharmaceutical formulation containing testosterone propionate is prepared by mixing the **androgen** with polyethylene glycol, molecular weight (M.sub.w) approximately 4000, and heating the mixture to a temperature just high enough to produce a prostaglandin-polymer melt. The **androgen**-glycol mixture can then be poured into a mold suitable to provide a suppository, and allowed to cool. The suppository so provided is a unit dosage form suitable for transurethral administration. If desired, the **androgen**-glycol mixture may be allowed to cool on the tip of a rod adapted to be inserted into the urethra.

DETD . . . formulation is applied topically to the clitoris and within the vulvar region to provide a dose of about 1 mg **androgenic** agent, and changes in blood flow or vaginal fluid production four hours after application of the formulations are determined using. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . enhancing sexual desire and responsiveness in a female individual, comprising administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of an **androgenic** agent on an as-needed basis without regular dosing within the context of a chronic dosage regimen.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the **androgenic** agent is contained within a pharmaceutical formulation.

. . . 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the pharmaceutical formulation is comprised of an immediate release dosage form, and the **androgenic** agent is administered about 0.25 to 72 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the **androgenic** agent is administered about 0.5 to 48 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the **androgenic** agent is administered about 1 to 24 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the **androgenic** agent is administered about 1 to 12 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the **androgenic** agent is administered about 1 to 4 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein following administration, the sustained release dosage form provides release of the **androgenic** agent over a drug delivery period in the range of about 4 to 72 hours.

12. The method of claim 2 wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of androsterone, androstenediol, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone, nandrolone, stanozolol, dromostanolone, testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone, 4-dihydrotestosterone, methyl. . .
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of testosterone, 4-dihydrotestosterone, and pharmacologically active esters thereof.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of testosterone and pharmacologically active esters thereof.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the **androgenic** agent is a pharmacologically active testosterone ester.

19. The method of claim 12, wherein the **androgenic** agent is dehydroepiandrosterone.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the at least one additional active agent is administered with the **androgenic** agent.

. . . The method of claim 31, wherein the at least one additional active agent is administered prior to administration of the **androgenic** agent.

. . . 34. The method of claim 31, wherein the at least one additional active agent is administered after administration of the **androgenic** agent.

. . . selected from the group consisting of rho kinase inhibitors, melanocortin peptides, endothelin antagonists, growth factors and other peptidyl drugs; selective **androgen** receptor modulators (SARMs), neuropeptides, amino acids, serotonin agonists, serotonin antagonists, calcium channel blockers, potassium channel openers, potassium channel blockers, dopamine agonists, dopamine antagonists, non-**androgenic** steroids, and combinations thereof.

. . . administering to the individual, approximately 0.25 to 72 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity, a therapeutically effective amount of an **androgenic** agent, followed by administration, approximately 0.25 to 24 hours prior to anticipated sexual activity, of a therapeutically effective amount of. . .
. . . of the female genitalia, comprising administering to a female individual, on an as-needed basis, a therapeutically effective amount of

an **androgenic** agent.

. . . for preventing vaginal atrophy, comprising administering to a female individual, on an as-needed basis, a therapeutically effective amount of an **androgenic** agent.

. . . vaginal pain during sexual intercourse, comprising administering to a female individual suffering from dyspareunia a therapeutically effective amount of an **androgenic** agent, on an as-needed basis.

. . . itching and dryness, comprising administering to a female individual in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an **androgenic** agent, on an as-needed basis.

54. A method for enhancing sexual desire and responsiveness in a female individual, comprising administering an **androgenic** agent to the individual in an amount effective to provide a blood level of the agent or a metabolite thereof. . .
55. A pharmaceutical formulation for enhancing female sexual desire and responsiveness, comprising (a) approximately 1.0 .mu.g to 500 mg **androgenic** agent per gram of formulation, (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier suitable for vaginal and/or vulvar administration and selected to provide immediate release of the **androgenic** agent from the formulation following application to the individual's vagina and/or vulvar area, such that the formulation may be effectively. . .
56. The formulation of claim 58 wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of androsterone, androstenediol, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone, nandrolone phenpropionate, nandrolone, stanozolol, dromostanolone, testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone,. . .
57. The formulation of claim 56, wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of testosterone, 4-dihydrotestosterone, and pharmacologically active esters thereof.

58. The formulation of claim 57, wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of testosterone and pharmacologically active esters thereof.

59. The formulation of claim 58, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone.

60. The formulation of claim 58, wherein the **androgenic** agent is a pharmacologically active testosterone ester.

61. The formulation of claim 58, containing approximately 1.0 .mu.g to 150 mg **androgenic** agent per gram of formulation.

. . . packaged kit for a female individual to use in enhancing sexual desire and responsiveness, comprising: a pharmaceutical formulation of an **androgenic** agent; a container housing the pharmaceutical formulation during storage and prior to administration; and instructions for carrying out drug administration. . .

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 29 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:81857 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for facilitating transmucosal delivery of steroidal active agents
INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A., P.O. Box 44555 - 10 Ala Kahua, Kawaihae, HI, United States 96743
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Place, Virgil A., Kawaihae, HI, United States (U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6241529	B1	20010605
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-626931		20000727 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1999-237713, filed on 26 Jan 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6117446
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Reed, Dianne E.Reed & Associates
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A buccal dosage unit is provided for administering a combination of steroidal active agents to a female individual. The novel buccal drug delivery systems may be used in female hormone replacement therapy, in female contraception, to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, and to treat or prevent a variety of conditions and disorders which are responsive to the active agents discussed herein. The buccal dosage unit comprises a progestin, an estrogen and optionally an **androgenic** agent, as well as a polymeric carrier that bioerodes and provides for delivery of the active agents throughout a predetermined drug delivery period.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . individual. The novel buccal drug delivery systems may be used in female hormone replacement therapy, in female contraception, to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, and to treat or prevent a variety of conditions and disorders which are responsive to the active agents discussed herein. The buccal dosage unit comprises a progestin, an estrogen and optionally an **androgenic** agent, as well as a polymeric carrier that bioerodes and provides for delivery of the active agents throughout a predetermined. . .

SUMM . . . and method for administering a combination of steroidal active agents, e.g., for female hormone replacement therapy, female contraception, treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, and the like.

SUMM **Androgens** are the hormones that cause most of the masculinizing changes that occur in males during puberty. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 12.sup.th Edition (New York, N.Y.: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1991). However, low levels of **androgens** are also present in normal females. Testosterone and other **androgens** are secreted by the ovary and the adrenal cortex. See, e.g., Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 9.sup.th. . . nanogram/deciliter (ng/dl). As with estrogen, testosterone levels peak at the preovulatory and luteal phases of the cycle. At menopause, plasma **androgen** and estrogen levels are reduced but not completely absent in women. Alteration in the hormone profile is believed to be. . .

SUMM . . . of smaller doses of active agents (and thus avoids the side effects associated with conventional formulations). In addition, when an **androgenic** agent is included, as in the preferred embodiment herein, essentially complete hormone replacement is provided. That is, with respect to. . . therapies do not in fact provide "replacement" of the complete hormone profile of the premenopausal woman, because, as discussed above, **androgens** are also present in premenopausal women. In a preferred embodiment, then, the present invention calls for one or more **androgenic** agents to be administered along with a

progestin and an estrogen.

SUMM . . . for which the disclosed hormone combination is useful. For example, the novel drug dosage units can be used to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, to effect female contraception, to improve vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, and to enhance vaginal lubrication.

SUMM Drug therapy for treating **female sexual dysfunction** has been described. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stern describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylamino-propiophenone in the. . .

SUMM . . . U.S. Pat. No. 4,755,386 to Hsiao et al. generally describes the buccal administration of various medicaments, including estrogens, progestins and **androgens**; combinations of the medicaments, however, are not contemplated. Furthermore, the buccal tablets of Hsiao et al., weighing on the order. . .

SUMM . . . however, new and completely unsuggested by the art. Applicants' invention is premised on the discovery that steroidal agents, particularly an **androgenic** agent in combination with an estrogen and a progestin, can be buccally administered to provide for a highly effective method. . . female hormone replacement therapy. The buccal dosage units provided herein can also be used for other purposes, e.g., treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, female contraception, improvement of vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancement of vaginal lubrication, and the like.

SUMM . . . to a female individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an estrogenic agent and a progestin, optionally in further combination with an **androgenic** agent.

SUMM It is still a further object of the invention to treat **female sexual dysfunction** by buccally administering a combination of active agents as described herein to a woman in need of such treatment.

SUMM . . . pharmaceutical composition is provided in the form of a simple, compact buccal dosage unit comprising therapeutically effective amounts of an **androgenic** agent, a progestin and an estrogen, or therapeutically effective amounts of an estrogen and a progestin, in a bioerodible polymeric. . .

SUMM . . . to treat any disorder, condition, disease or dysfunction for which the combination of an estrogen, a progestin, and, optionally, an **androgenic** agent, be indicated. The combination of active agents may be administered, for example, to provide female hormone replacement therapy, to effect female contraception, to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, to improve vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, to enhance vaginal lubrication, and the like. The active agents are administered. . .

DETD . . . induces a desired pharmacologic and/or physiologic effect by local and/or systemic action. The active agents herein are steroid hormones, including **androgenic** agents, e.g., testosterone and derivatives, analogs, esters and salts thereof, progestins (also referred to herein and in the art as. . .

DETD By "**female sexual dysfunction**" is meant any and all types of sexual dysfunction in human females, including, but not limited to, excitement stage dysfunctions such as touch sensation impairment, loss of clitoral sensation, and vaginal dryness and concomitant dyspareunia. Other types of **female sexual dysfunction** are discussed in detail by Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York, N.Y.: Bruriner-Mazel, 1983),. . .

DETD . . . of symptoms and/or their underlying cause, and improvement or remediaton of damage. Thus, for example, the present method of "treating" **female sexual dysfunction**, as the term "treating" is used herein, encompasses both prevention of

female sexual dysfunction and treatment of the dysfunction in a clinically symptomatic individual.

DETD . . . unit for the administration of a combination of steroidal agents. The dosage unit comprises (a) therapeutically effective amounts of an **androgenic** agent, a progestin and an estrogen, or of a progestin and an estrogen, and (b) a bioerodible polymeric carrier as. . .

DETD . . . or radiation treatment, ovarian ablation, or premature ovarian failure. As noted elsewhere herein, the invention is also useful to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, to effect female contraception, to improve vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, and for enhancing vaginal lubrication. Each buccal dosage unit will contain an **androgenic** agent, a progestin, and an estrogen, or a progestin and an estrogen.

DETD Suitable **androgenic** agents that may be used in the formulations of the present invention include, but are not limited to: the naturally occurring **androgens** and derivatives thereof, including androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate, androstenediol-3-acetate-17-benzoate, androstenedione, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA;. . . testolactone, oxymetholone and fluoxymesterone. Testosterone and testosterone esters, such as testosterone enanthate, testosterone propionate and testosterone cypionate, are particularly preferred **androgenic** agents for use in conjunction with the present invention. The aforementioned testosterone esters are commercially available or may be readily. . .

DETD . . . biological properties such as penetration through the mucosal tissue. In general, when the buccal dosage units are used to administer **androgenic** agents, esters are preferred relative to salts or other derivatives. Preparation of esters involves functionalization of hydroxyl and/or carboxyl groups. . .

DETD . . . in turn, is dependent on the particular individual undergoing treatment, the specific indication, and the like. Generally, when present the **androgenic** agent represents approximately 5 wt. % to 20 wt. %, preferably 10 wt. % to 20 wt. %, of the. . .

DETD Also, one or more additional types of drugs, i.e., pharmacologically active agents other than **androgenic** agents, progestins and estrogens, may be incorporated into the present dosage units.

DETD . . . a method is provided for administering a combination of steroidal agents using the buccal dosage units described hereinabove, containing an **androgenic** agent, a progestin, and an estrogen, or a progestin and an estrogen. The method generally comprises buccally administering the combination. . . is mitigated or substantially prevented. As alluded to above, the method is also useful in other contexts, e.g., treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, effecting female contraception, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, and enhancing vaginal lubrication. The buccal dosage units and present. . .

DETD . . . replacement therapy, the woman undergoing treatment will generally be of childbearing age or older, in whom ovarian estrogen, progesterone and **androgen** production has been interrupted either because of natural menopause, surgical procedures, radiation, chemical ovarian ablation or extirpation, or premature ovarian. . . Preferred dosage units for hormone replacement therapy are capable of delivering about 0.1 to about 2.5 mg of the selected **androgenic** agent, preferably testosterone or a testosterone ester, e.g., testosterone enanthate, cypionate or propionate, about 300 to 5000 .mu.g progestin, e.g.,. . . factors; the minimum effective dose of each active agent is of course preferred. Also, as noted above, in general, the **androgenic** agent when present represents 5 wt. % to 20 wt.

%, preferably 10 wt. % to 20 wt. %, of. . .

DETD For hormone replacement therapy, and for the other indications described herein including treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, the buccal dosage units are preferably used consecutively so that administration of the active agents is substantially continuous. Buccal drug. . .

DETD In treating **female sexual dysfunction**, and for the other indications described herein, the dosage and administration period will, again, vary depending on the individual and. . .

DETD . . . may be administered the buccal dosage unit described in Example 1 or Example 2 every 24-hour period. Plasma levels of **androgen**, progestin and estrogen are measured using conventional methodology, both prior to treatment and at intervals after the start of treatment.. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . a buccal dosage unit comprised of a compressed tablet of a bioerodible polymeric carrier and therapeutically effective amounts of an **androgenic** agent, a progestin and an estrogen; and (b) affixing the dosage unit to the buccal mucosa of the individual and. .

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the **androgenic** agent is selected from the group consisting of androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate,. . .

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone or a pharmaceutically acceptable ester thereof.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the **androgenic** agent is a testosterone ester.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone, the progestin is progesterone, and the estrogen is 17.beta.-estradiol or ethynyl estradiol.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the dosage unit comprises approximately 5 wt. % to 20 wt. % **androgenic** agent, 5 wt. % to 60 wt. % progestin, and 1 wt. % to 5 wt. % estrogen.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the dosage unit comprises approximately 10 wt. % to 20 wt. % **androgenic** agent, 30 wt. % to 60 wt. % progestin, and 2 wt. % to 5 wt. % estrogen.

36. The method of claim 1, wherein the dosage unit comprises approximately 5 wt. % to 20 wt. % **androgenic** agent, 5 wt. % to 60 wt. % progestin, and 1 wt. % to 5 wt. % estrogen.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the dosage unit comprises approximately 10 wt. % to 20 wt. % **androgenic** agent, 30 wt. % to 60 wt. % progestin, and 2 wt. % to 5 wt. % estrogen.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 29 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:229703 USPATFULL
TITLE: Co-administration of a prostaglandin and an **androgenic** agent in the treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

INVENTOR(S):	Place, Virgil A., Kawaihae, HI, United States Wilson, Leland F., Menlo Park, CA, United States Doherty, Paul C., JR., Cupertino, CA, United States Hanamoto, Mark S., Belmont, CA, United States Spivack, Alfred P., Menlo Park, CA, United States Gesundheit, Neil, Los Altos, CA, United States Bennett, Sean R., Denver, CO, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001051656	A1	20011213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-905458	A1	20010713 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-539484, filed on 30 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-181316, filed on 27 Oct 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959064, filed on 28 Oct 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5877216 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959057, filed on 28 Oct 1997, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	REED & ASSOCIATES, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1333

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual undergoing treatment. Suitable vasoactive agents are vasodilators, including naturally occurring prostaglandins, synthetic prostaglandin derivatives, endothelial-derived relaxation factors, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide agonists smooth muscle relaxants leukotriene inhibitors, and other. The formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Co-administration of a prostaglandin and an **androgenic** agent in the treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar. . .

SUMM [0002] This invention relates generally to methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, and more particularly relates to vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral administration of a vasoactive agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such. . .

SUMM . . . deficiency, causing vaginal atrophy and dyspareunia, is a common cause of sexual dysfunction. For a discussion of other causes of **female sexual dysfunction**, see, e.g., Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983), and Kolodny et al.,. . .

SUMM . . . and endometrial cancer encountered with unopposed estrogen therapies, estrogen/progestogen combinations have been employed.

However, progestogens are known to have some **androgenic** activity. Further, common side effects from such therapies include uterine bleeding and the continuation of menstrual periods. Accordingly, there remains a need in the art to provide safer and more ways of treating **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM [0010] Drug therapy for treating **female sexual dysfunction** has been described. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stern describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylamino-propiophenone in the. . .

SUMM . . . these patents focus on the use of prostaglandins in contraceptives, labor and delivery, and do not pertain to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM [0026] There are, accordingly, a number of background references relating to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, cervical or uterine administration of prostaglandins, and urethral drug administration in men. However, the present method for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, by way of vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral delivery of a vasoactive agent such as a prostaglandin, is completely novel and. . .

DETD [0061] Additionally, particularly for vulvar administration, it may be desirable to include an **androgenic** agent in the formulation. Suitable **androgenic** agents include, but are not limited to: the naturally occurring **androgens** and derivatives thereof, including androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate, androstenediol-3-acetate-17-benzoate, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

42. The method of claim 37, wherein the method further comprises co-administering an **androgenic** agent to the vulvar area of the individual in combination with vaginal administration of the vasoactive agent.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone or a testosterone ester.

. . . pharmaceutical formulation for treating sexual dysfunction in a female individual, comprising an amount of a vasoactive agent effective to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, wherein the vasoactive agent is selected from the group consisting of naturally occurring prostaglandins, synthetic prostaglandin derivatives, endothelial-derived relaxation factors,. . .

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 29 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185276 USPATFULL

TITLE: Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A., Kawaihae, HI, United States
Wilson, Leland F., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Doherty, Jr., Paul C., Cupertino, CA, United States
Hanamoto, Mark S., Belmont, CA, United States
Spivack, Alfred P., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Gesundheit, Neil, Los Altos, CA, United States
Bennett, Sean R., Denver, CO, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ASIVI, LLC, Mountain View, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6306841	B1	20011023
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-539484		20000330 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-181316, filed on 27 Oct 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959064, filed on 28 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5877216 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-959057, filed on 28 Oct 1997, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Reed, Dianne E.Reed & Associates
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1196

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual undergoing treatment. Suitable vasoactive agents are vasodilators, including naturally occurring prostaglandins, synthetic prostaglandin derivatives, endothelial-derived relaxation factors, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide agonists, smooth muscle relaxants, leukotriene inhibitors, and others. The formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar. . .

SUMM This invention relates generally to methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, and more particularly relates to vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral administration of a vasoactive agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such. . .

SUMM . . . deficiency, causing vaginal atrophy and dyspareunia, is a common cause of sexual dysfunction. For a discussion of other causes of **female sexual dysfunction**, see, e.g., Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983), and Kolodny et al.,. . .

SUMM . . . and endometrial cancer encountered with unopposed estrogen therapies, estrogen/progestogen combinations have been employed. However, progestogens are known to have some **androgenic** activity. Further, common side effects from such therapies include uterine bleeding and the continuation of menstrual periods. Accordingly, there remains a need in the art to provide safer and more ways of treating **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM Drug therapy for treating **female sexual dysfunction** has been described. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stem describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylaminopropiophenone in the. . .

SUMM . . . these patents focus on the use of prostaglandins in contraceptives, labor and delivery, and do not pertain to treatment of

female sexual dysfunction.

SUMM There are, accordingly, a number of background references relating to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, cervical or uterine administration of prostaglandins, and urethral drug administration in men. However, the present method for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, by way of vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral delivery of a vasoactive agent such as a prostaglandin, is completely novel and. . .

DETD Additionally, particularly for vulvar administration, it may be desirable to include an **androgenic** agent in the formulation. Suitable **androgenic** agents include, but are not limited to: the naturally occurring **androgens** and derivatives thereof, including androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate, androstenediol-3-acetate-17-benzoate, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

21. The method of claim 16, wherein the method further comprises co-administering an **androgenic** agent to the vulvar area of the individual in combination with vaginal administration of the vasoactive agent.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone or a testosterone ester.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 29 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:163217 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**
INVENTOR(S):	Place, Virgil A., Kawaihee, HI, United States Wilson, Leland F., Menlo Park, CA, United States Doherty, Jr., Paul C., Cupertino, CA, United States Hanamoto, Mark S., Belmont, CA, United States Spivack, Alfred P., Menlo Park, CA, United States Gesundheit, Neil, Los Altos, CA, United States Bennett, Sean R., Denver, CO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Asivi, LLC, Mountain View, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6294550	B1	20010925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-501098		20000209 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-181316, filed on 27 Oct 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959064, filed on 28 Oct 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5877216 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-959057, filed on 28 Oct 1997, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Reed, Dianne E.Reed & Associates
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1195

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition

formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar area or urethra of the individual undergoing treatment. Suitable vasoactive agents are vasodilators, including naturally occurring prostaglandins, synthetic prostaglandin derivatives, endothelial-derived relaxation factors, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide agonists, smooth muscle relaxants, leukotriene inhibitors, and others. The formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasoactive agent is administered to the vagina, vulvar. . .

SUMM This invention relates generally to methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, and more particularly relates to vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral administration of a vasoactive agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such. . .

SUMM . . . deficiency, causing vaginal atrophy and dyspareunia, is a common cause of sexual dysfunction. For a discussion of other causes of **female sexual dysfunction**, see, e.g., Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983), and Kolodny et al.,. . .

SUMM . . . and endometrial cancer encountered with unopposed estrogen therapies, estrogen/progestogen combinations have been employed. However, progestogens are known to have some **androgenic** activity. Further, common side effects from such therapies include uterine bleeding and the continuation of menstrual periods. Accordingly, there remains a need in the art to provide safer and more ways of treating **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM Drug therapy for treating **female sexual dysfunction** has been described. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stern describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylamino-propiophenone in the. . .

SUMM . . . these patents focus on the use of prostaglandins in contraceptives, labor and delivery, and do not pertain to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM There are, accordingly, a number of background references relating to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**, cervical or uterine administration of prostaglandins, and urethral drug administration in men. However, the present method for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, by way of vaginal, vulvar and/or urethral delivery of a vasoactive agent such as a prostagiandin, is completely novel and. . .

DETD Additionally, particularly for vulvar administration, it may be desirable to include an **androgenic** agent in the formulation. Suitable **androgenic** agents include, but are not limited to: the naturally occurring **androgens** and derivatives thereof, including androsterone, androsterone acetate, androsterone propionate, androsterone benzoate, androstenediol, androstenediol-3-acetate, androstenediol-17-acetate, androstenediol-3,17-diacetate, androstenediol-17-benzoate, androstenediol-3-acetate-17-benzoate, androstenedione, ethylestrenol, oxandrolone,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

21. The method of claim 16, wherein the method further comprises co-administering an **androgenic** agent to the vulvar area of the individual in combination with vaginal administration of the vasoactive

agent.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the **androgenic** agent is testosterone or a testosterone ester.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 29 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:27675 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**
INVENTOR(S):	Place, Virgil A., Kawaihae, HI, United States Wilson, Leland F., Menlo Park, CA, United States Doherty, Jr., Paul C., Cupertino, CA, United States Hanamoto, Mark S., Belmont, CA, United States Spivack, Alfred P., Menlo Park, CA, United States Gesundheit, Neil, Los Altos, CA, United States Bennett, Sean R., Denver, CO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	VIVUS, Incorporated, Mountain View, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5877216		19990302	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-959064		19971028	(8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Criares, Theodore J.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Reed, Dianne E.Bozicevic & Reed LLP			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	953			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasodilating agent is administered to the vagina or vulvar area of the individual undergoing treatment. Suitable vasodilating agents include naturally occurring prostaglandins, synthetic prostaglandin derivatives, endothelial-derived relaxation factors, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide agonists, smooth muscle relaxants, leukotriene inhibitors, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters and inclusion complexes of any of the foregoing, and mixtures thereof. The novel formulations are also useful for preventing the occurrence of yeast infections, improving vaginal muscle tone and tissue health, enhancing vaginal lubrication, and minimizing excess collagen deposition. A clitoral drug delivery device is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Treatment of **female sexual dysfunction**

AB Methods and formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction** are provided. A pharmaceutical composition formulated so as to contain a selected vasodilating agent is administered to the vagina or. . .

SUMM This invention relates generally to methods and pharmaceutical formulations for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, and more particularly relates to vaginal and/or vulvar administration of a vasodilating agent, such as a prostaglandin, in such treatment.. . .

SUMM . . . deficiency, causing vaginal atrophy and dyspareunia, is a common cause of sexual dysfunction. For a discussion of other causes of **female sexual dysfunction**, see, e.g.,

Kaplan, The Evaluation of Sexual Disorders: Psychological and Medical Aspects (New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983), and Kolodny et al.,. . .

SUMM . . . and endometrial cancer encountered with unopposed estrogen therapies, estrogen/progestogen combinations have been employed. However, progestogens are known to have some **androgenic** activity. Further, common side effects from such therapies include uterine bleeding and the continuation of menstrual periods. Accordingly, there remains a need in the art to provide safer and more effective treatments of **female sexual dysfunction**.

SUMM Drug therapy for treating **female sexual dysfunction** has been described. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,323 to Stern describes the use of the anxiolytic m-chloro-.alpha.-t-butylamino-propiophenone in the. . .

SUMM There are, accordingly, a number of background references relating to treatment of **female sexual dysfunction** as well as cervical or uterine administration of prostaglandins. However, the present method for treating **female sexual dysfunction**, by way of vaginal and/or vulvar delivery of a vasodilating agent such as a prostaglandin, is completely novel and unsuggested. . .

DETD . . . progesterone, in the progestogen family. Additionally, with pharmaceutical formulations adapted for vulvar administration, it may be desirable to include an **androgenic** agent such as testosterone, dihydrotestosterone, testosterone analogues such as dehydroepiandrosterone ("DHEA") and DHEA sulfate, or the like. Examples of preferred. . .

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 29 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380193 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100380193
TITLE: Hormone, sexual function and personal sexual distress (SDS) outcomes following dehydroepiandosterone (DHEA) treatment for **female sexual dysfunction** (FSD) and **androgen** deficiency syndrome (ADS.
AUTHOR(S): Munarriz, Ricardo Manuel (1); Talakoub, Lily (1); Lahey, Nancy (1); Gioia, Melissa (1); Chudnovsky, Aleksander (1); De, Elise (1); Goldstein, Irwin (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Boston, MA USA
SOURCE: Journal of Urology, (May, 2001) Vol. 165, No. 5 Supplement, pp. 271-272. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Urological Association, Inc. Anaheim, California, USA June 02-07, 2001
ISSN: 0022-5347.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

TI Hormone, sexual function and personal sexual distress (SDS) outcomes following dehydroepiandosterone (DHEA) treatment for **female sexual dysfunction** (FSD) and **androgen** deficiency syndrome (ADS.

IT . . .

Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
breast: reproductive system; skin: integumentary system

IT Diseases
acne: integumentary system disease, severity, toxicity; **androgen** deficiency syndrome: diagnosis, pathogenesis, symptomatology, treatment; breast tenderness: reproductive system disease/female, toxicity; **female sexual dysfunction**: behavioral and mental disorders, duration, reproductive system disease/female

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

adrenal enzyme 17-20 lyase; androstenedione: bioavailability; dehydroepiandosterone [DHEA]: adrenal **androgen**, bioavailability, dosage, efficacy, hormone - drug, safety, sexual steroid precursor; dehydroepiandosterone-S [DHEA-S]: bioavailability; testosterone: bioavailability

IT Alternate Indexing
Acne Vulgaris. . .

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:643780 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:227817
TITLE: Drug dosage unit for buccal administration of steroidal active agents
INVENTOR(S): Place, Virgil A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6117446	A	20000912	US 1999-237713	19990126
US 6200593	B1	20010313	US 2000-626927	20000727
US 6221379	B1	20010424	US 2000-626773	20000727
US 6241529	B1	20010605	US 2000-626931	20000727
US 6284263	B1	20010904	US 2000-626772	20000727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-237713 A3 19990126

AB A buccal dosage unit is provided for administering a combination of steroidal active agents to a female individual. The novel buccal drug delivery systems may be used in female hormone replacement therapy, in female contraception, to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, and to treat or prevent a variety of conditions and disorders which are responsive to the active agents discussed herein. The buccal dosage unit comprises a progestin, an estrogen and optionally an **androgenic** agent, as well as a polymeric carrier that bioerodes and provides for delivery of the active agents throughout a predetd. drug delivery period. A buccal tablet contained testosterone 15, estradiol 3, progesterone 47, polyethylene oxide 24.8, Carbopol 10, and magnesium stearate 0.2%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A buccal dosage unit is provided for administering a combination of steroidal active agents to a female individual. The novel buccal drug delivery systems may be used in female hormone replacement therapy, in female contraception, to treat **female sexual dysfunction**, and to treat or prevent a variety of conditions and disorders which are responsive to the active agents discussed herein. The buccal dosage unit comprises a progestin, an estrogen and optionally an **androgenic** agent, as well as a polymeric carrier that bioerodes and provides for delivery of the active agents throughout a predetd. drug delivery period. A buccal tablet contained testosterone 15, estradiol 3, progesterone 47, polyethylene oxide 24.8, Carbopol 10, and magnesium stearate 0.2%.

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Androgens
Estrogens
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies